D. BRADFORD Editor.

# LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1838.

Poteat Robert Parker R B Capt Parker John

Piedzer Mary miss Pitcher Edward Pitcher Louls

Phillips Sarah miss

Pobble George W Poindexter Henry

Powell Ambrose Powell Henry

Pushton Y
Pickles George W

Ressor CR Rivers Preston Ruks B S Roper B R miss

Ray John

Robinson William

Rhodes Betsy Ann

Rivers S miss Roberls A C Dr

No. 3 Vol. 53

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY, THO. T. BRADIORD, FOR

DAVI. BRADFORD. Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.

UBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stind. Mill street. TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance \$2.50
Af not paid before the end of 6 mos 3.00

within the year 3.50

No paner will be discontinued until al arrearages are part, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by paid to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will notbe taken out oft of-

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### 1338!

#### BRILLIANTCOMMENCEMENT

HE year opens with a most glorious galaxy of PRIZES, well calculated to glad-den the hearts and excite the ambition of all den the hearts and exerte the Thousands lovers of well-filled purses—and the Thousands Brashier mrs and Tens of Thousands distributed in CAPI-Brown William Dr TALS among our patrons during the present year, give an earnest of our future success which cannot be mistaken. Quing the month of January there will be drawn FIVE Capitals of Crawford mr Engineer Cecrlis John B

30.000 dollars each Clements Thomas C

in arror which Schemes there is an average of Campbell James Campbell James risk is trifling, while the chances are very Callahan J J & C

We think it the duty of our friends to avail themselves of the valuable information which is now laid before them-and will only add our argent entreaties for early application, as all clark amos clark in the property of th disappointments have nrisen from delay. WRIPE—with all confidence that your WRITE—with all confidence that your Clatterback C coolings will be punctually and promptly attend-

S J. SILVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

SYLVETER'S FAVORITE! 100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the town of Welsurg. CLASS ONE FOR 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January, 20, 1833.

# CAPITALS.

\$30,000! \$8,000! \$4,000! \$3,000! \$2,000! 1,017 dolls!!

100 Prizes of one Thousand Dilars!!

10 Prizes of \$500-20 Prizes of \$300, &c. &c. Tickets 10 Dollars.

Certi cate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets in this Grand Scheme will be sent for 130 dollars—Ilalves and Quarters in propor-

14 Drawn Numbers in each 25 Tickets!

30,000 Thousand Dollars! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent

Society of Norfolk. Class One for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January

#### 27, 1538. CAPITALS.

3,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 25 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars! 0.500 dolls! 20 f 400 dolls! 30 of 300 dolls! 40 of 250 adolls! 50 of 200 &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets in this As indicent Scheme will be sent for \$130. Packages of Halves and Quarters in propor-Rich and Splendid Scheme.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 4 for 1838.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. January 31, 1838,

## Scheme.

5,717 dolls! 8,000 dolls! 5,911 dolls! 3,500 dolls! 20 Trizes of 2,000 dolls! 20 prizes of 500 dolls:—20 prizes of 400 Dallars? Prokets \$10—Shares in pro-

portion. A certificate of a package of 22 whole Tickets will be cost only 130 dollars. Packages of Halves Quarters and

Eights in proportion. ( Delay not to send your early to the truly

Lucky.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

### 130 Broadway N. Y. THE TURF HORSE,

COLUMBUS,

BY OSCAR. AVING made arrangements with Mr. Thomrson, the awner of this thorough bred Stallion and breeder of fine stock and rice hotses, he will make his next season at my tarm, 21 miles from the City of Lexington, lying on the South side of the Turnpike Road leading fro a Lexington to Nichotasville, where every comfort and accommo lation will be given that the country affords. All other particulars made known in due time.

G. E. GILLESPIE.

J m 11, 1838.-2-2m.

A LIST OF LETTERS

EMAINING in the Post Office in Lexing-ton on the 1st of January 1835, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Inderson Thos P Dr 2Alsobrook Lewis D Anderson W F
-Inderson W M nirs Addicks John E 3
Allen Belsy mrs
Ashcraft Washington Abbott James S Allender Edward Adams Saruh mrs Armstrong Ambrose Aeltan J A

Baley Calharine mrs Barnett D M Dr Brack Maria A mrs Barnett Ni C miss Bennett William &C 2Brown John Baldwin C C Bryant Mari Bryant Mary A mrs Bryant Elizabeth miss Brown G A Dr Bryan William T Bratton John Barlow Thomas mrs Baird John S Burns John Baxter Catharine miss Briggs Elisabeth Bell Eliza M miss Brockman William Boyer George A Bowman W M Bradley William J Benford James C Buford Thoams J Britton Henry Billings E B Beard Joseph Beauchamp Jessee Burdon D I' Dr Bucon John M Bond Thomas

Bultrick Hannah E m.

Critlenden Bejomin

Cunningham John

Dale R C

Daliy Lawrence

Eaton Jane Enfield Joseph

Eddins Simcou

Garrison John Gauld Jacob

Goodlae Henry

Gordon David

Girdler James Guelat Joseph Geise II

Gardner Francis

Harrey William

James C miss

Juckson Robert

Innes William

Kenney John S

Kezee Jerry

Lawson & Eadi Lighter Henry Levi G W

Luxan William

Lang Henry Lamme & Curd

Livingston Andrea Levingston W J

McCormick William

Ireland Lucinda mrs

Featherson Jeremiah

Ellis Abrani

Carson Jane miss Cromwell P Chisham J Contbs J Cropper Fhomas 2 Cunningham Edward Court Louis Cooper Jeobella mrs Cohen Alfred Caldwell John W 2 Cordee Nuncy miss Chrisman Abraham Conkins James P Crom ell Harriett mrs Chism John

Cronwell Robert Dudley Villiam
Dunn A Dr

Eceles Joun Evans David B Erans Jane miss Emberson Patric

Franklin Henry Fleming Alexander Flint Edwin Varrar Daniel

Fort E S
Flournoy M W Dr
Fargerson Amanda mr
Ford Mary miss Graves E mrs Graves John C Green David D Goldrick James Gatercood Richard 2 Galewood Elizabeth mrsGriffe Willia Gray James Goodwane W Gray Willium Garnett Witham Gibson Ch Girens J

Haudon John T B Heron John Health Jackson Hackett Elizabeth Hart Thomas M Hart Thomas jr Herndon John Hart Thomas Jr
Hunter James
Hunter Mary Ann
Hinter William
Hunter J. A. Dr Hearne Ann D Harris Polly Hawkins W W Hakins R T Dr II adly John Headly Alexande

Hukill Ebzy Horton Eveline M Henderson & McGood-Howard Gidean Henderson Jumes Hutchison II miss Hughes Thomas Hays John Hensly mr Hughes Thomas 4 Haydon Ann Mary miss Hughes Julia M miss Hughes Susan miss

Irrein James S Jackson John E. Juckson Sarah Jenkins Matida miss. Jackson Mary Jacoby James S Jones Humphry James Sarah miss

Kenney Robert Keller Henry Kenly Elizabeth mrs

Lane William N Law William P Loura Flowra mrs Lock Harrison Lamunioce David Leach Jamus O Fung Nelson

Landram L

Marshall Robert
Morse J R Miller James L. Miller Henry Miller Martin W Mi . r Isaac R Mims Murtin Murphey John Murphey Jeremiah Middleton II C Miller Everline mrs McIlvain J B McGee William McCutchen William Ietcalfe William Morrah Sally McClure Sarah B mi. McBain II Mueray Dudly William William Martis William Masterson William Moore A L McGowen H miss McCann Benjamin Memeul John P McCoy Alexander Mitchell Samuel G McGlashan Charles McDonald Alexander Mitchell Alexander Willer Morgan Miller Green K Miller Green K McCauley Martha Miller Elizabeth FmissMcHellon John

Northup T Neal Charles Ohantu i Robert

McCrosky Marth Memcekin Hannah

Neal Lewis Norton Lucinda muss Offult Alferd Pulette William Pearson Robert W

Palmer James B Parish T' M Payne W S Parcell Thomas F Peddicord Hantippe Peters Thomas F Pledger William C Petticay R W Prather Loyde

Read Samuel Remmi igton John Radford E A Rhodes Thomas F Rodgers Robert Rogers William

Sparks Simon Spencer Strong Blackley Slevens Thomas Stevens William Schmidt Paul Smith Louisa miss Steven, 3" James Stren Susan miss Smith John A Dr 2 Smith Alfred Slewar! Robert Slewarl Sarah Stu- William Stewart James D Scott Mones IV Scott J G Silvers Henry Steele Hiran Sloan Francis P Sloan A S Summers Mary miss Slaid Andrew Self Sherman Shephard David Strong Daniel Snider B R Shephard William H Snice James Shaw John Shuter Edward Sloughton & Lebanon Simons George Southworth J. W. Dr. Steenhuis Jacob Snowden John Sodusky James Sodusky John Spyers Samuel Shipp Barnard Slick Šanımy Simpson Elizabeth

Thompson Titus S 2 Thompson Mason Thompson Thomas R Tucker Willium

Tilford George T Uttinger Frederick Vanlandingham R R Young Madison Vincent T

Hebb Susan mrs Webb Susan mrs
Wheeler Charles N
Wallace Ellen miss
Wallis Thomas M
Welden James W Warfield Henry Web John Webber John West Preston Ward Elizabeth Welsh Elizabeth Walker William Ware mr Teacher
Wood L R Wood Thomas Wood Serah White G B Wingate Cannon Wingate Joseph

Wilson Thomas Wilson John Wilson Juliet Surs 2 Wilson James Williams John II Williams C II Whittlery F. Woodward James T While John F White John White Joseph White Mary Winscot M D Whitamore Nancy miss

Tomlin Allen

Thomas Landon C Trimble John

Todd T II Dr.

Wood H B

Woods John II Dr

Wigart George Womark Samuel R Persons applying for any of the above letters, will please say, they are advertised. JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M. January 4, 1838—1-3t

SUBSTANGE OF THE REMARKS Of ROBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE (of Fayette) upon the bill to take the sense of the people, upon the necessity and expediency of unlling a Convention to revise the Constitution of Kentucky.

The question being upon the passage of the Bill, Mr Wickline rose and said: I do not rise, Mr Speaker upon this occasion, with the hope that I can shed much additional light upon a subject which has been treated with great ability by others who have preceded me. Nor do I indulge he belief that any thing which I may now say will shake the fixed resolution of a maprity of this House, bent, as has been cleary indicated, upon carrying this measure .-But, Sir, I do not intend that a measure of this character, so fearful in its effects upon the Commonwealth of Kentucky, shall pass this House, without entering in my own name, as well as that of my constituents, my solemn protest against it. Penaps ikewise, Mr Speaker, the words which I ters not temporal but eternal-not of our now utter, although vain and impotent to present abiding place, but involving our fuarrest in this lleuse, this mad and revolutionary measure, may not be equally unprofitable, when addressed to those, from the proper meaning of the various texts, in whom we all derive our brief authority, and a work of Divine inspiration and of Divine to whom we must, ere long, render an account of the manner in which we have per-formed a delegated trust. Should this bill that human abilities will be able to frame an pass, which I clearly foresee, I appeal from your decision, to that higher tribunal-the people themselves-and I invoke their interposition, to save the Commonwealth from the lasting evils with which she is to be scourged by the agitation of this momentous be unforced of opinion in relation to the

Sir, we have been tauntingly asked, duafraid to trust the people, and if the people

chese to revise it. Sir, I know well the force of this ingenious appeal. It is this argument, which has brought a majority to this House pledged to pass this Bill. But, sir, 1st the gentleman from Monroe open the Coustination of his state, and there read what it importantly appears a member of the people. Sir, we have not another controversy upon the Subject of the Judiciary—the tention of his state, and there read what it importantly appears to the competency of the Legislature to remove him by a base majority. Has not weigh their value. the competency of the ingustatore to results in the competency of the ingustatore to results in the scale of the state of the scale of

Does he not know that, under that old instrument, a free negro had the same politi-cal rights as well a civil with himself! That he had the constitutional privilege of recording his vote for all the officers of the Government! Does the gentleman desire to alter the present Constitution, so as to reinvest that class of our population with their ancient privileges as they existed under the old constitution! Sir, I imagine that the people of Kentucky, wedded as they are to the democratic doctrine of universal suffrage, will scarce consent to this

first sep in the process of amylgas dim.

Let the gentleman from Monroe read farther from the old Constitution, and he will see that by its provisions, your Gover-nor-the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, instead of being elected by the voice of the people, was chosen by a body Electors, whose decision would alway sult of intrigue and harmy name. Let the gentleman read further, and she will see that your Senate instead of en mating, as it now does, directly from the poorle, was choser by this same body of Electors, upon whom was thus thrown the high responsied, of evising and amending their constitu-tion! Compare these caus, which ten existed, with those which are now brought brward to induce the prople to take the revolutionary step, and how idle and pre-posterus does this Bill appear.

Rion the matience of the House, riously to enter into a minute examinat of the lefects of our existing Constitutes they have been indicated by the grade man from Hardin (Mr Halm) to whose ghi-House hat there are clauses of the constitution difficult to be understood, about which much entroversy has arisen and much may yet arie. He refers to the various insia es in the history of our common wealth, where he people have been agitated by constitu tional questions, and fel citates hi nself wit the liops that by a Convention all tuese con roverted questions will he settled and none others will arise to disturb the repose of oreak up the harmony of the common wealt i Sir, I far the gentl ... dreams-he buills

wake up from his fanciful reverios and no longer indulge such delusive hopes. Does the gentleman hope to effect that which even the Author of our pure religion has been unable to accomplish! If in matnent to us-we are not able to agree upon origin-how can the gentleman from Harinstrument so clear and explicit as never to admit of a doubt or controversy in the interpretation of its various provisions? If the gentleman will throw aside his constiproper construction of certain portions of it, no must invoke another Bible from his God, ring the progress of this debate, if we are because of the diversity of opinion in the

tution be good or bad, but whether we are suggestion from any quarter as to his connot bound to submit the question to the stitutional right to do so. Would the genperope for them to say whether they will theman desire this question to be more to our conscience —every right for which

for adjudication by both the great political parties which the necessity of amending this constitution, is he at liberty to vote for this Bill? Such is the reading of the constitution itself. It is not a mere arbitrary captice on the part of the Legislature; it is not enough to say that I will submit this ion to the people, unless you can lay your hand upon your heart and say that you believe 'experience has pointed out the necessity of amending this constitution.'

I will hereafter notice the flimsy and miserable array of imputed defects in the present to enstitution, as they have been exhiberable array of imputed defects in the present constitution, as they have been exhibited by gentlanea in debate. Sir, the gantleman from Monroc has told us of our past political history, and that we once called a Convention to revise the constitution, and he asks if we cannot again confide to the people the task of revising their constitution. It is true, sir, we didonce call a control tion. It is true, sir, we didonce call a control tion. It is true, sir, we didonce call a control tion. It is true, sir, we didonce call a control tion. But it with the work of that wise convocation of statesmen. But has the gentleman from Monroe locked into the old constitution to ascertain the causes which induced the people in convention. But I will his recollection of that old instrument.

The present constitution are that old instrument.

The present constitution are that the present constitution to the people in convention. But I will his recollection of that old instrument.

The present constitution to the conversion of the present constitution to the people in convention. But I will have been exhibited by gentlanear in debate. Sir, the grand what he contend that magnificent structure of human wisdom that magnificent structure of human art, and but little of the Ephesian Tample, and in a few moments that magnificent structure of human art, and but little of the Ephesian Tample, and in a few moments that magnificent structure of human art, and but little of the little for the present constitution to desire to pull down that magnificent structure of human art, and but little of the Ephesian Tample, and in a few moments that magnificent structure of human art, and but little of the little forms are the constitution in opened in our State, the time, talents, money and zeal of these of God, will all be enlisted in the controversion, gravely the controversion of the controversion of the forms of the controversion of the controversion of the forms of human wisdom than to brill a price of the magnificant with the control of the ma

not take the pains to look into the constitu-tion, and see how much of the power of the county court is derivable from that instrument, and how much is thrown upon it, by lyour own legislation. Sir, you can strip that court of nearly every power it possesss, by your own legislation, if you desire it Why call a convention to do that which your own legislation is so fully adequate to accordish. You have heaped upon the county court powers and required them to they become only us, and you then propo e | ration of all wise heads and sound hearts to to revolution ze the Sovernment in order to prevent the continuance of the present de-ence your on tyleinas be slation. But, sir. plorable state of your currency! Is there I will not gotters into detail, especially a not enough to engage the time and talents I must, in coing so, travel o, er ground valida 'i sb malready occupied by others

their vot against it, ind thus put an end to this annual districting topic of legislation. Let not gentlemen lay that flattering for legislation of practical utility. whom was thus thrown the light responsibility of filling the Executive branch of the
(Government as well as one branch of the
Regishture. Cannot the gentleman from
Moure here see the imperative necessity to
which the people of Kentucky were reducwhich the people of Kentucky were will round are to incorporate into the of mod er ren's of opposition to the man from Hardin (Mr Helm) to whose gnidance las been committed, it seems, this prople of Kertarky whether they do not this subject whatever seems to them to be good. The gentleman has told the immediate or gradual abeliano of slation do I now rely, and their patriotism proceive that runorities upon single, isolated propositions are coalers blinto m joriies, when unted or a common purpose to ecomplish a given o juit.

op in the door—if you once give up your present Constitution as a mirk to be shot t—if you give it into the hinds of every man to hawk at an I tear it, who imagines. Let it not be supposed then, if you once castles n the air—his t ney gets the better man to hawk at and tear it, who imagine of his jedgment. I beg the gentleman to that he sees a flaw nero or a speck there. le it not be supposed that the Convention will not be called. Think you not, Sir, after a majority of the peopl, anim ted by these various motives, have agreed to call a Convention, that this the process will to nrinci; le of combi at it may in the Convention itself, strip the or ner of his slave, add on the 21st inst. ordering all aboution gainst the wishes of the people. The same petitions to be on the table. principle may give you an elective Judicit-

The same principle may incorporate in, o your constitution the wild whites and viwhich is to spring up, holding some pecuiar politi al creed. Is it the part of wise men, Sir, to encom-

itself into revolution, upon causes so light and inducements so week. Look at your Constitution. It is now about 4d years ol l. christian World with regard to particular It was framed by men who had been schoolbe not competent for self government. No passages.

man holds in higher reverence, than I do, the clear and authoritative judgment of an ky have been agitated by controverted points. ed in the Revolution, and whose hearts were animated by no other desire than to the country. As such lie will yet to put the clear and authoritative judgment of an enlightened community. Had I the slightest evidence that this measure was demanded, at your hands, by the voice of the people, in a manner too ple, I for one would bow with deterence to their wishes. But, sir, I have looked, in their wishes. But, sir, I have looked, in the whole state at one time was deep to the propose of the propose o their wishes. But, sir, I have looked, in vain, for those manifestations of public opinion, which should induce me to vote for a measure of such vast consequence, as the ansettling of their government and the rea measure of such vast consequence, as the insettling of their government and the resolving of society back into its original elements.

Sir, the gentleman from Monroe, (Mr. Evans) to whose very eloquit and plausible speech I listened with attention and pleasure, has told us that the question now before the House is, nor whether the Constitution be good or bad, but whether we are not hound to authority the nucleic of the term. Perhaps no question a possible of the term. Perhaps no question to a possible of the term. Perhaps no question to a possible of the term. Perhaps no question to a possible of the term. Perhaps no question to a possible of the term. Perhaps no question to a possible of the term. Perhaps no question to a possible of the term. Perhaps no question to a possible of the term. Perhaps no question to a possible of the term. Perhaps no question to a possible of the term. Perhaps no question to a possible of the term. Perhaps no question to a possible of the term. Perhaps no question to a possible of the term. Perhaps no question to a possible of the term. Perhaps no que

Bloody Ground."

Your county court system, aye, sir—your county court system is the object of special dengineiation by some gentlemen, who do large endeavoring to create an unnecessary I am endeavoring to create an unncessary

Sir, is it the destiny of our State to be alunite in one great and common effort to improve the Communwealth-to cut down your erform da i's, in the exercise of which now such, as to require the united co-opeof the country, without speculating upon the thich is beneficed by others betract principles of your fundamental It he be excil by gentlemen that ther law! The field for just and honorable fame can be no harm in this bill, since if the post of the wide and ample. I tell gentlemen, that the latter containing the wine conditions their vote against it, and thus put an energy with recording to the flower their vote against it, and thus put an energy with respect to the post of the post o

constituents. If he has made the pledge, let him redcem it. I know that it is sometimes good for a man to die for his country; the sacrementation, this convention will be the sacrementation, this convention will be the sacrementation, this convention will be the sacrementation of tery, the voice of the majority would not do I now invoke, to save the Commonwealth. But, sir, if it is to be otherwise-if this e ir the cinancipation of slaves will vot a favor of the Convention. Fines, sir, you the people of Kentucky to come to the res-I invoke them by their recollection of the past and their hopes of the futureny the spirits of the mighty dead, who have left this Constitution to us, as the most precious inheritance they could be-

> Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 31. I am informed today, that mem mals from all section of the North, are momentarrly Howing into the city, praying Congress to rescind the resolution that pass-

These petitions, will open the whole su' ject of domestic servitude, and scenes of express and of excitement will follow us a necessary consequence. The position occupied by Mr. Clay for the last ten or ficteen days in the Senate, openterallthis hizard, by passing this gratuitons, ly advocating the reception, reference, uncalled for, unsolicit incastre! I ven-jund consideration, of anti-slavery docature to assert that the annuls of the world do men's has emboldened The abolitionists, offexhibit the history of anation, plunging and they will go on with fenfold confidence. Mr. Clay in despite of the apolovetical articles of the National Intelligeneer may be, and must be regarded, as the leadyr of the Abotition party of

in momination. speak in rapture the late conduct of

## Encuincay Gazette.

REMARKS OF MR. A. B. JOHNSON,

In the Bank Convention.

Mr. Passneyr: After the able discussion, to which we have listened, I should not address this convention had not some important topics escaped the scrutiny of the speakers who have preceded ine. We are dehating whether the banks shall or not designate a day on which

they will resume specie payments.
In favor of a resumption, we have been reminded of our moral duty to resume. The daty is coaceded, but gentlemen seem to think it may be dispensed with by conflicting duties of inperior urgency. We are accordingly told that a precipitated return of specie payments, before exchanges are on a par with specie, will

eause such a contraction of bank loans as will depress every brauch of national prosperity.

To my understanding, we are not debating the true issue. We are impelled to a resumpwith our legal obligations.—
Who has conferred on us the right to dispense with our legal obligations? We are answerablo to the law when we refuse specie, but we are not answerable, legally or morally, for the contraction of bank discounts so long as the contractions are necessary to enable us to ful-il our legal obligations. If the laws which refil our legal obligations. quire us to pay specie inflict an injury on the people, let the people ask n legal remerly; and. Legislatures and let Congress find a remedy if they can. Let not the hanks presume to stand between the people and the law makers, and to decide that they will not obey such laws as they deem injurious to the people.—
The people ask no such protection at our hands. They receive our illicit services, I admit; but they receive, and complain while they receive. Like the unhappy females who nightly throng our streets, and whom also expediency seek to justify, we are reviled and abused by

But again: Why do we debate the morality and expediency of a resumption of specie pay-ments, when the law is threatening as with its penalties? The State of New York has given its banks a respite till May, and conferred even that hoon at the expense of a total imbibition of bank dividends, The owners of thirty-five millions of the most notive capital of the State, are thus compelled to bear not only all the evils of the times in common with other men, but the additional evil of receiving no interest no their capital—an interest to which many of them look for daily support of their families—f Aa well, then, may the convict, with the bal-ter around bis neck, alebate the expediency of capital punishmen)s, as we debate the expe diency of a re-toraton of specie payments. He may debate, but h will be executed.

Assuming then, that both our legal and more al duties to resume specie payments, cannot be denied—and they certainly have not been denied in any of our discussions -- what is the true This is the only proper topic of discussion, and it has been holly overlooked, though incidentally the ability hasbeen by most of as admitted. Many of the States here represented have rather vied with each other in noncouncing early periods at which they can resume, were they to fisregard its consequences on the community sylvania professes an ability to resume in April; New York in March; and some other

States at even an earlier period.

But while I insist that our physical ability to resume, is idone the question on which we should deliberate, in order to designate the period at which we will resume specie prements, I dissent from the arguments which have been addneed to prove the disastrous effects of a readdinced to prove the interest to the existing rule of exchanges, and we are told that tin exchanges fall we cannot resume and continue to erce its necessary facilities.

If, then exchanges are to control us, we may resume to-morrow should a fall occur in ex changes, and we must suspend the next day should a rise again occur in exchanges.

But are not gentlemen aware that, instead of

banks being thus controlled by exchanges, the exchanges are, to a great degree, controlled by banks? This must be a practical tout banks? This must be a practical truth, or banks would be continually sespending and resuming. Some years ago, in a conversa-tion with the late Lynde Catlin, (a name which ot be heard here without respect,) I usked box the banks were able to defined themselves from a ruinous call for specie, when exchanges were tending upward? He replied, that the banks immediately lowered the rates of ex-change by a contraction of their loans. Money, when scarce, cannot be obtained by many who would otherwise remit. Local purposes and speculations, also, in such times, direct money from being remitted; and hence exchange falls from a diminuation of purchasers. Exportable produce falls also from the scarcity of money, and hence presents a profitable substitute for bills of exchange, and still further depresses them. Banks, therefore, he contended, were always able to defend themselves against an upward tendency of exchanges; and hence I would contend that the influence which backs long accustomed power over the money mar-

magnitude the present and prospective high price of exchange is predicted by the gentlemen we have heard relate only to the commercial deht that is due to Europe; and in relation to New York. that debt the calculations may be correct; but we throw wholly out of view the millions of State stocks which are daily being erented by the several States, and which, directly or indirectly, are sent to Europe. We throw out of view also the millions of loans made constantly to Enrope by private corporations—and millions that are sent here from Europe for investments, and the millions that are brought here by emigrants, and the millions of the existing commercial debt that are due from anspended and insolvent debtors. That these items, and I can name others, more than coun terbalance and almost render in ignificant the commercial balance, of which we have heard so much, is demonstrable from the otherwise anomalous fact that even since the suspension of specie payments, the imports of specie bave far excepted the exports.

To swell the amount of our foreign indebtedness, the gentleman who represents the Bank of the United States, has informed us of a loan of seven millious of dollars, due from that bank, I presume, to the Bank of England, and which loan becomes payable within the year. Admit the fact: but will the loan be paid? I venture to say it will not be paid in reality, though it may be in form. It will be paid by a new loan in some shape or other. Loans of this loan in some shape or other. Loans of this character must be continually falling due; but the appelior interests which we can pay, and which induced to the creation by Europe of the original loaus, must operate to the continunuce of each loans They will always exist: und hence their falling due is only a prelude to their renewal. But if the gentleman shall say than the loan will be paid without the creation of a new and equivalent debt, the fault will be his own. The paymen must be unnecessary. I have an doubt that the bank which the gentleman and the same when the part of the pages borrows. tleman represent; can plone, it it pleases, borrow, and keep horrowing intefinitely, in Enrope, a much larger sum than all the commercial balance which has been arrayed here to make a second or the make us continue in our illegal position of sus-

Another reason assigned for the experiency

designating a degree free maption. Were banks but if it were innocent, the warning is stronger well using the at the re-pousibility which we were assuming; but to the extent that our resolves are not obligatory, our mistakes will not necessarily be fatal, and to the extent that we shall err in our recommendations, the banks will be justified in disregarding our recomment. will be justified in disregarding our recommendations. Besides, that we cannot coerce the banks to conform to our resolutions might have been some reason for our not assembling in coubeen some reason for our not assembling in convention, but it can be no reason for withholding our advice, now we are assembled. Let decision, not only all effect on government, but we must avoid all appearance of intending an we must avoid all appearance of intending an avoid all appearance of intending a shall succeed in designating a period when backs ought to resume payments, tet those hear the responsibility who shall think proper to dis- 1 of regard our designation.

We are told also that the designation of a day by this convention will excite expectations, which, if not realized, will be disastrons 1 admit the position, but should we now adjound without designating a day, we shall even now disappoint the expectations of the country. disappoint the expectations of the country.Let us, therefore, not create a certain disappintment from the fear that our actions may

rodace a disappointment hereafter. In relation to the resolutions which have been offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and which decide against fixing a time for the resumption of specie payments, they appear to me as a mere screen to cover the failure of the present convention. They amounce nothing but the most common place good intention to perform the most indefinite actions; and all through the instrumentality of another convention to assemble in this city in April That convention is to be more extensive than the present. But what reasons exist for such an expectation? Our failore will give ominous presage of the inatitity of the conventions; and will be re-trained from attending mortifying. The bumbly which turns one another. The gentleman who represents the cheek when the other is smitten, is nothing Bank of the United States has read to us the contract by which specie payments were resumed in 1816. The result was accomplished by the concert of New York, Philadelphia, and two or three other cities, all of whom are represented here. How this proves that the present convention, which represents eighteen states, is not general enough to resume specie ayments, he failed to make me comprehend. But some adventitions eirenmetanecs bave

been stated, which trud to prejudice a vote for the resumption of specie payments. The banks of New York are openly accused of officiousness and indelicacy in calling this convention. But where in truth did this convention originate? In South Carolina. The president of a bank who has filled the Chair of State in that Commonwealth, in a letter published by hims and directed to the President of the U. Stat State and uddressed in a strain of only too much devotion to the person addressed, and to his institution, urged the propriety of a con The public pressevery where echoed the suggestion. The only difficulty apprehended was to find some adequate persons sufficient ly patriotic to assume the labor and responsi question which we ought to consider? Car hilly of the initiatory steps in the work ibus physical ability to resume specie payments.—
This is the only proper topic of discussion, and ty after wanting long, and discovering reluctantly that no other persons were moving, moved in it themselves. Shall they now be tarnted with the act?—told repeate by, as they have heen in this body, that the convention is a New York measure, called to subserve the peculi of interests and liabilities of New York; and that the resumption or specie payments is pressed indelicately and too pertinacionsly? The respeetable committee of the city are entitled to any thing but censure; but since to censure them is the fishion, I also have a charge against them.— Tostead then of too much pertinacity in systaining the great measure to which their eal invites, I charge them with cuming to this convention prepared sufficiently for neither offence Except the venerable gentleman experience, and talents, has been the prelimi nary topic of every speaker who has sought to defeat his recommendations, who among all the city delegation has spoken in this controversy? Not one. The venerable gentleman is, I admit a hero within himself, and while his acter needs not our voucher, forming as it a part of the history of our country, an (will am sensible that our praise or dispraise, this late day, must be equally indifferent to him, I will not imitate in enlogy the speakers who oppose him; I will show my reverence for his talents, wis tom, and experience, by endeavor-

lature of New York has, we admit given her banks a license of suspension for no longer than some period in May; but should the banks containing and colling to the colling tion will not be worse than that of the banks position. Look at the banks of Penasylvania. When their suspension was sought to he placed under the protection of a law, the governor of the state published his refusal. The banks, he said should be kept under the constant terror of the courts of justice, which, suspended over will now be required to exercise over the rate of exchanges, is out the ordinary exercise of a like y either called in their debts too fast for the convenience of the people, or called them in not fast enough for an early resumption of specie But in relation to our foreign debt, on whose Within this dangerous strait the payments. banks of Pennsylvania are now steering; and yet they assume that the efforts of New York opposed to us, I dissent from the statistics which for an early resumption of specie payments, is dictated by the peculiar peril of the banks of tary

ing to fix an early day for the responsion of spe-

And what is the position of the banks of Massachusetts? The Legislature of their State, we are complacently informed, has not designated May as the termination of the period in which the suspension of payment shall be legalized.

True: but we know the banks of Massachnsetts are now in the position which the banks of New York will occupy after next May; that

sufferance of the community. New York, we are toll also, will listen to no ourpromise, and is too portioneious of the sigwill compromise as to the time of resumption.

She desires Mareb; but she will as a compromise agree to a later day; but she cannot compromise by agreeing to designate no day. stead of being a compromise, that would be a which now threatened us. He had wit-defeat of the object for which this convention nessed a similar course of policy on the clusion, that should we adjourd without design nating a day for the resumption of specie payments, we ought never to have assembled .-The period of our meeting is full of interest, and many may deem it full of meaning. A Congress is assembling in which topics are to he discussed of known interest to banks. Our decision may effect these disensions, and our decision way be observious to the suspicion of being intended to affect them; and bence I heard with regret the remarks of some gent men, that we cannot resume proposents till we learn first whether the sub treasury bill is to be est attention of our Government. We enacted. To withhold our action till that might, as citizens, freely, and in any ourselves, and to act against it.

despite of its admitted great use to both government and people. It was destroyed because he people saspected that it was endeavoring to coerce the Government into a renewal of it charter. Shall the government conquer the

Nothing, however, can be more If we designate a day for the resumption specie payments, persons may say that the designation at this moment is intended to pre-vent the passage of the sub treasury bill; and we adjourn without designating a day, we may he liable to the suspicion of intentionally em equally sinister purpose. The dilemma is paid ful; and I am aware of only one way in white we can pass through it with safety; and that is to perform our daty? If our decision shall outerm to our moral and legal obligations, we may neer that the admitted propriety of our decision will protect us from misrepresentation; but if contrary to our moral and legal obligations, we adjourn without designating a day, the impropriety of our decision will lead to misconstruction, how pure soever may be on intentions. In this case, then, as in all others, the path of duty is the path of safety. And besides, nothing will be more difficult than to In this case, then, as in all others establish the probability of pine intention should we adjourn without designating a day.

The position of hanks is beyond endurance The bunibty which turns one compared with the bomility of banks. Threat-ened, taunted and despised for our not comply. ing with our obligations i we say we will an comply from deference to the interest of the who thus threaten, taunt and despise m Can the people believe the banks are thus d interestedly encountering shame and or rel?—You can judge, but I am satisfied Paul should we even err in fixing a day, we call err on the side of safety.

IN THE SENATE. DISTURBANCES ON THE NOR-THERN FRONTIER.

The CHAIR communicated the follow ing message from the President of the United States, on the subject of the war in Canada:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

Recent experience on the southern boundary of the United States, and the events now daily occurring on our northern frontier, have ahundantly shown that the existing laws are insufficiently to guard against hostile invasion, from the United States, of the territory of

friendly and aeighboring nations. The laws in force provide sufficient penaltics for the punishment of such oflences, after they have been committed, and provided the parties can be found but the Executive is powerless in many cases to prevent the commission of them, even when in possession of ample evidence of in intention on the part of evildisposed persons to violate our laws.

Your attention is called to this defect in our legislation. It is apparent that the Executive ought to be clothed with, persons within our jurisdiction from the aminission of acts of this character. They tend to disturb the cace of the country, and inevitably irvalve the Government in perplexing controversies with foreign powers. I recommend a careful revision of all the aws now in tive full power to prevent injuries being

tion, and subject to our contol. In illustration of these views, and to show the necessity of an early action on the part of Congress, I subnit herewith a copy of a letter received from the Marshal of the northern district of New York who had been directed to epair to the frontier, and take all authorized mensures

M. VAN BUREN. Washington, January 5, 1838.

The message, with the accompanying papers, having been read by the Secre-

Mr. CLAY rose to express his full action on this important subject. spectacle could be more revolting to the feelings of a free people, than a war citheramong themselves or with another country. The views of the Executive met his highest approbation, but the exis, they are now liable momentarily to a forfeiture of their charters, and exist at the mere string laws were not adequate to prevent the alledged interference ploor dizens others should be forthwith coacil for gle measure that she advocates. But the quest the full accomplishment of an object so tion admits of no middle ground. New York desirable. Mr. C. adverte, more nuccof things tended to income the inger part of our citizens during recent occurhad never expressed his opinion, nor should be do so now.

If the people of this country choose to renounce their citizenship, it was perhaps allowable; but any interference with a rebellion in a country with which question is decided, is to act on the question manner we thought proper, express our The lessons of experience are, I trust, not to be last on us. What destroyed the United States Bank? Was it a heliel that such an institution is useless? No. It was destroyed in any right to express an opinion relative any right to express an opinion relative to the course of the Canadians. They in the course they were pursuing. It

been furnished, and which, if proved true, purposes. such, conduct must be viewed by Gov.

He would express no opinion, nor make a motion as to the reference, but should think that either the Committee NAVY ISLAND AND ITS VICINITY. on the Judiciary or on Foreign Affairs

the most appropriate. Britian at the present time.

He urged, in the most emphatic manner, several parties. the necessity of clothing the Executive Navy Island, (where the Insurgent Committer on Fe, cign Relations.

in the adjacent Province. Persons be- less skilfully managed, below the Falls. longing to both of the parties in this foreign contest would seek refuge, sympa tion almost due north, and the only posthy and aid from our people, among whom sible way for a landing to be effected by there might be individuals disposed to the royalists would be to start from some jeopard the neutrality and peace of the point, a mile or two above, move partial country, in thoir anxiety to strengthen by with the current, and strike upon the the cause which they espoused. It was south point of the Island. If no resisexceedingly desirable that this should, if tance should be made, this could be very possible, he prevented. Our nwn rights easily accomplished; but it is supposed and liberties were too precious to be the discharge of a few pieces of ordidigested civil broils between different thee of boats which would be necessariportions of the same foreign people. The ly employed upon such an expedition, honorable Senator from Kentucky had would so main them as either to sink expressed the proper sentiment on this them, or make them so unmanageable as subject. But Mr. N. had only risen to to be carried with the current over the express his earnest solicitude, that to fails. It is the knowledge of this fact whatever Committee the Executive wes- which prevented more than fifteen from sage might be referred, an early and volunteering their services for an atprompt report would be made. He only tack upon the Island, The thunderings regretted that in other and previous carlot the mighty cataract were said to be different portions of other foreign States, Gov. Head. an equally ridgid course of neutrallity had not been pursued. He knew that, sa far as the Executive had been concerulaws were inadequate to the object, and land.

ought to be revised and made stronger. other nations, to preserve to he utmnst, vy Island. obedience to the treaties existing, and to enforce rigidly their observance on the part of our citizens with such nations,

while with them we continue at peace. It seemed to him there had been too long was committed, during last week, at a to secure the faithful execution of existing laws. was to enforce the laws had urged on regular investigation, we do not consider and encouraged such measures, rather it our duty to mention it. The circumfacts, as connected with recent difficultics on our southern border, or in the afqually did he regret that the attention of Congress had not been earlier called to the subject.

Some definite and decisive measures had now become necessary, in order effectually to preserve our good faith and character as n nation. If the Executive nower was not strong enough, by all means enlarge it, by enacting new laws ning on the floor. Her terror was great now befall this nation, the most deplora- some one in the adjoing room ask, "what ble in its effects would be a war with shall we do with the old lady?" "Mur-Great Britain.

rences of a similar character in another quarter; on which subject, however, he atur, from Kentucky, (Ms. Cay.) for hive she must die." The lady had sufficient we were at peace, should meet the earli- would naw, on this score, be great y aug her, and inquired, where she stayed the est attention of our Government. We mented. In entering into an investigation previous night? She replied at the first might be right, or they might be wrong, and regular mails established throughout first. He passed on, and she was met was the duty of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not leave not leave the duty of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not leave the duty of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not leave the duty of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not leave the duty of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not leave the duty of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not leave the duty of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not leave the duty of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not leave the duty of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not leave the duty of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not leave the duty of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not leave the duty of every citizen to remain over the duty of every citizen to remain over this same district.

examine with the greatest care and has no further made use of it than to carstrictest scruting the question on both ry troops across, her point is gnined. It sides. Examine whether or not the ac- is all the privilege the Government of tion of our citizens had not been limited Great Britain would ask of us. It is all the cellar, and also the sum of \$13,000 to some disputed territory, or whether she wants. The territory is to her not was found supposed to be the property of arms, munitions of war, or supplies, had worth having, except for such practicle the victim. By next week, we will pro-

After some remarks by Mr. BENTON ernment as in the highest degree repre- in favor of the motion to commit, the doc uments were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

As the occurrences transpiring at Navy Island and its vicinity are daily acqui-Mr. CALHOUN had felt from the be- ring a deeper interest and increasing imginning of the troubles in Canada tho portance, we have caused to be engraved greatest anxiety, and a fear that it might for insertion in the American the followesult in difficulties to this country. ing diagram of Niagara river, from its the interference of our citizens, would be of Niagara. The diagram it will be rigidly enforced; and if, on examination, seen, shows the relative position of Nat they should be found insufficient to meet vy Island, Grand Island, Schlosser, Chipthe exigencies of the case, that new ones pewn, and other points which are conset fourth in the strongest light the terri- day, and its publication will assist our the late and future inovements of the

aws in force were in this respect too miles above the Niagara Falls, within imited. He moved the reference to the half a mile of the Canada and a mile and a half of the American shore. The Mr. NORVELL said that no portion of north end of Grand Island covers about more deeply interested in this subject parallel line from it. Between the two look place, than the inhabitants of the State which Islands the current is rapid but not so he had the honor, in part, to represent. rapid as it is between Navy Island and Upper Province of Canada, there was a which is a trifle over half a mile. It is river, the dividing line, only of one mile said to be impossible for a hoat to make wide. The peace of our citizens in that its way from the Canada shore to Navy quarter was daily and hourly exposed to Island, in a direct line .- The current violation in the progress of this civil war would carry it below the Island, and, un-

The Niagara river here, takes a direcjeoparded in those premature and badly nance—laden with grape shot—upon the es of beligerent controversies between far more eloquent than the harrangue of

Chippewa is about half a mile below the north point of Navy Island. The preserve our neutral position. But the directly opposite the centre of the Is-

It will be seen by the diagram that Mr DAVIS most heartily concurred the National boundary line runs between with the sentiments of the Senators who Grand and Navy Island, and the only had preceeded him, and also in the views safe landing to be effected on the latter, of the Executive, on this momentous sub- is from the northern extremity of the fortagetons, wis tons, and experience, by endeavor, to the force, and such additional emotiments as ject. Congress, he considered, were untractive payments, agreeably to his recommendation of the American territory, the neutrality serve the present pacific relations be- of which must be violated by the British

> MOST HORRIBLE. We learn from a source which we have

no reason to doubt that a horrible murder

manifested by our citizens a disposition house a short distance this side of Spring. to interfere with the affairs of our neigh. field, in this State. We have the name hors of the frontiers, and it would appear of the person who lived in the house, but that the efforts of those whose duty it until the facts are fully ascertained by a than laboring to suppress them. He had stances are as follows: A poor woman, no opinions to express relative to these with two children, was travelling to Springfield, when night overtook her, just as she reached the above mentioned fairs of Canada. It was a matter of deep | house, where she applied for lodgings unregret that the Government had not til morning, which request was readily more strictly enforced this duty, and e granted. A short time after a gentleman on horseback arrived, and likewise applied for lodging. After supper, the lady was showed to her chamber, where, being wearied with travel, she soon fell asleep, She was aroused in the night by a noise which she thought resembled person strangling, and jumediately after she imagined that she heard blood runon the subject. Of all evils that could hut doubly increased when she heard der her to be sure,' replied a second voice We all well know the s'rength and "But the children?" inquired the first power of that country, and equally well speaker; "it will be hard to kill them." e know that our pragress, improvement "Well, then," said the second, "we will nd success, is but a growing weakness. ascertain if she is asleep, and if so, we ing made mention of our unhappy differ- for itade and presence of mind to apences relative to the settlement of our pour to the murderes when they entered northeastern boundary. He contended her room to be in a sound sleep. In the that it was more forcibly evident that our morning, they suffered ber to depart with Government had too long slumbered and her rhildren. She had not gone far une slept on this subject. Our difficulties til she met n man on foot, who stopped tion on the subject directly before Con- house What kind of people live there gress, it became also their imperative asked the man They were very kind duty to investigato this matter also. It to me she replied The stranger passed was due to the country to know whether on, and she had not proceeded far before Great Britain does or does not make a second man accosted her with "where practical use of this disputed territory, she stayed last night?" answered him in Whether, if there are not really roads the same strain as she had replied to the and regular mails established throughout tirsr. He passed on, and she was met it is not made of practicle utility; and if, by a third, who proposed similar queswas the duty of every citizen to remain over this same current, mere more than such standard and deep contractions of war, length she arrived at Springfield, and they offer at eitheir Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, Jr. Another reason assigned for the experience contrary. Shall the government conquer the government of our not designating a day of resumption is, bank, or shall the hank conquer the government of our not designating a day of resumption is, bank, or shall the hank conquer the government of our not designating a day of resumption is, bank, or shall the hank conquer the government, or shall the hank conquer the government of our not designating a day of resumption is, bank conquer the government of our not designating a day of resumption is, bank conquer the government of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not designating a day of resumption is, bank conquer the government of the sum of the same district, there have not designating a day of resumption is, bank conquer the government of the sum of the same district, there have not designating a day of resumption is, bank conquer the government of the same district, there have not designating and supplies of provisions, for the use of lost no time in informing the proper auterolutions. This is a reason in favor of our the bank was guilty of the charge against it; the day of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not designating and supplies of provisions, for the use of lost no time in informing the proper auterolutions. This is a reason in favor of our the bank was guilty of the charge against it; the day of every citizen to remain over this same district, there have not designating and supplies of provisions, for the use of lost no time in informing the proper auterolutions. This is a reason in favor of our the bank was guilty of the charge and supplies of provisions, for the use of lost no time in informing the proper auterolutions. and supplies of provisions, to define the supplies of provisions, to define their forces. It is not to inquire, at this thorities all she ltad soen and heard. A Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tt.

He hoped that to whatever committee time, if she has necupied the territory the subject might be referred, they would by a civil force or jarisdiction, but if she decrease to the house designated. The murdererswere taken by surprise, undall seeured. The house was then searched. and the body of a murdered man found in bably learn further particulars, and the name of the unfortunate man .- Quincy (Ohio) Argus.

EXEMPLARY DAMAGES .- An acion for damages was recently tried nt Saratoga, New York, in which Mr. Mr. S. Lincoln, of Boston, was plaintiff, and the Saratoga and Schenectady Rail Roads Company defendants. It appeared in evidence that in August of 1836, Mr. L\_ and his lady left Saratoga Springs for Schenectady in the rail road cars drawner He hoped the existing laws, prohibiting head at Lake Ontario down to the Falls by horses, and when about a quarter of a mile from the village, at a sharp curve, a train drawn by a locomotive was seem approaching, and the two came in collision. Mr. Lincoln leaped from his sear would be speedily enacted. He would stantly referred to in the news of the in the foremost car and broke his thigh, in consequence of which he was confible consequence of a war with Great readers in more readily comprehending ned for seven or eight weeks, and incurred an expense of \$700. It was also, shown that his commercial losses, in censequence of his absence, were about with all needful additional power, if the camp is now established) is situated two \$5000. The agent of the company had omitted to send a person to the short curve to scelf any train was approach-. ing, as is usually done, and it was also known that the locamotive was expected the people of the United States were one third of Navy Island, (by drawing a lat Saratoga about the time the accident:

Alter retiring for an hour and n half, the jury rendered a verdiet for the plain-Between a part of that State and the the Canada shore-the distance between tiff for Eight Thousand Dollars. The defendants, it is stated, will move for a new trial .- Balt. Amer.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNI-TED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

WARREAS, information having been received of a dangerons excitement on the northern frontier of the United States, in consequence of the civil war begun in Canada, and instructions having been given to the United States officers on that frontier, and applications having been mode to the Governors of the adjoining States to prevent any unlawful interfere ce on the part of our citizens in the rontest unfortunately commenced in the British Provincet additional information has just been received, that, notwithstanding the proclamations of the Governors of the Senate of New York troops on the Canadian shore are printed Vermont, exorting their citizens to adequate power effectually to estrain all ed, all its means had been exerted to cipally quartered in two large taverns refrain from any unlawful acts within the territory of the United tales; and, notwithstanding the presence of the civil officers of the United States, who, hy my directions, have visited the scenes of commotion with the view of impressing the citizens with a proper sense of their duty, the excilement, instead of being appeased, is every day increasing in de: gree-that arms and munitions of war, and other supplies, have been procured Nothing, also, can be birther from the fact limited upon neighboring nations by tho limit the iterated assertion that the banks of New York feel any peculiar peril. The Legis- unauthorized and unlawlind acts of citi- was a duty we owed to ourselves and to the purpose of more easily reaching Nathat a military force, consisting, in part at least, of citizens of the United States, had been actually organized, had congregated at Navy Island, and were still in nrms under the command of a citizen of the United States, and that they were constantly receiving accessions and

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and the faith of treaties observed, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, do most caruestly exhort all citizens of the United States who have thus violated their duties to return peaceably to their respective homes; and I hereby warn them, that any persons who shall compromit the neutrality of this Government by interfering in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighboring Bruish Provinces, will render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, which will be rigidly enforced; and, also, that they will receive no aid or constenance from their Government into whatever difficulties they may be thrown by the violation of the laws of their country, and of the territory of a neighboring and friendly na-

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the fifth day of January, A.D. 1838, and the six v second of the independence of the United States. M. VAN BUREN.

By the President: John Forsyth, Sec. of State.

Notice.

IIAVE this tlay sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messes, Carty & Cook, and I take grent pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay I as early a day as possible, at the old stand
J. J. FLEMING. Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f.

ITE Undersigned bave this day purchased of Mr. J. J. Fleming, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES, And have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand

ISAAC COOK.

THURSDAY,......JAN......1838

Robert NELSON Wickliffe, in which he places Maj. Wonlley and Mr. Helm, and go home. the Convention question in its true light; the other from B. A. Johnson, who, we apprehend was a delegate from one of the New York the operation of the money power, and from whence the opposition to resumption proceeds. They are both worthy of attention .

The City Conneil have chrestened the new row in Water Street, 'Hants Row,' io honor of our deceased fellow citizen Charlton Hunt Esq. first Mayor of Lexington.

We expected to have had eograved for the Gazette, a Diagram of Navy Island and the adjucent places, but our artist being unable to complete it, we copy the description given of n similar map from the Baltimore Republican .--It seems preity certain that the revolutionists have abandoned Navy Island, if not the enterprise, consequently the same interest will not he felt to have the map before the reader, conhaving it engraved.

The City Conneil of Lexington, have, we are informed, commenced a retrenchment in the salaries of the Uity Officers. The salary of the Correspondence of the Kentucky Gazette Mayor, we learn, is reduced to \$800, and the other officers, generally, in about the same pro-

was under discussion at our last dates.

The accounts from England are up to the 2d Dec. Cotton was still to demand and advance to his party. He is not a whit more cen news of the Canadian insurrection had produced some excitement in England Mr Jun don's arrival was the subject of much specula tion and mercantile jealousy.

A public meeting has been held in Cynthias na, at which by a vote of 154 to 60, the members of the Legislature from Harrison county were instructed to vote for the law giving banking powers to the Charleston rail road compa-

Illinois and Arkansas Lands .-- We have regeived a list of Lands advertised to be sold io Wirren county, H. Oi the first Monday in March, and of lands to be sold in Monros county, Ark. on the same day for Taxes. those states, we have thought it proper to state, that those lists cao be seen on application at this office.

Our latest intelligence from the Northern rested in Buffilo by the Marshal of New York on a charge of raising troops to the United States against a nation with which we are at peace. He was liberate | on giving sufficient security. A ru por was prevalent, that the Royanciderable force for alists were mustering in c the purpose of attacking Navy Island, the head quarters of the patriots, and a letter states that such attack had been male, but its trath is questioned. It appears, that a desire of cultivoting friendly feeling with the U.S. now actuates Sir Francis Head from the spirit of concession with which he met the application of Gen. Arcalarius to obtain the arms carried off from the U. S. hy Volunteers to Navy Island, in case of their being captured by the British.

HENRY CLAY .- At a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of Kentucky, Gov. Metcalf in the chair, Henry Clay of Kentucky was nominated a suitable Candidate for President of the United States. There can be no impropriety in this nomination by the partizan members of the Legislature, in their individual capacity, or of their recommending a whig con- W. st," that he shall refrain from casting vention to confirm their nomination; but we do his pristocratic eyes in the direction of protest against the course proposed by Mr. the Waite Hause. You will enquire Helm, of doing the same thing as a legislative whether Mr. Webster will submit, and

the from Levee, crossing to old Levee, causa- in this instance, "come to the rescue," ming all the buildings on that street from Bion- and force him to stand his ground. ville to Custom House street. Less estimated at \$1,000,000.

tions, detracting from the merits of the present nod past administrations, and lau ling the Unitel States Hank, after being debated in the Senate (or about a week, have passed that body.

The resolutions of Mr. Helm, offered in the House of Representatives of a similar character, only more partism, inasmuch as they recommend a Whig Convention to nominate a candidate for the Pre-idency! are still under debite.

Was such a proposition ever heard of before? The Legislature of Kentneky solemnly recommending a convention of a particular party!-Was Mr. Helm scot to Frankfort to take care of the interests of one party only, or was he inteoded as the guardian of the interests of all the citizens?

Mr. Helocwas supported by all or nearly all well settled, at the present session, of his going the whole swine.

The last esolution, which nominates Mr.

CLAY for the Presidency, concludes thus: "With this view, we concur in the sugges. Great Britain.

tions made, and now recommend to the Whigs every where, the propriety of fixing upon a time and place to assemble in National Convention, for the purpose of nominating a can-didate for the office of President of the United

It is meknown, how long the Logislature will he occupied, at the expense of the people, in The Gazette of to-day contains two speeches the discussion of those resolutions. It would for which we bespeak an attentive perusal. The certainly save a large sum of accopy, if Conone is that of our representative from Fayette, gress would entrust all their legislative duties to is no wonder that the Indians fight with

Whilst the United States is being harassed by the presentation of petitions concerning the admission of Texas into the Union, the following country banks. Mr. J. shews in strong terms article will show the feeling of the Texans on blood, the same subject:

in the chain of the United States. If we Indians gave way and fled, remain, in the language of our constituof all nations, the tide of emigration now the that has been yet lought in Florida. sequently we shall likely ahandon the idea of flowing into nor country will soon enable It is said that Gen. Gentry, of the Misiforma .-- Nacogdoches (Texas) Chroni-

Washington, Jan. 6, 1838. Dear Sir:- The events of the present session of Congress, have so far, been more than usually interesting. The sig The four first resolutions of Mr. Calhonn on | nal disasters of the apposition have des the subject of nuti-slavery petitions, have pass troyed, to a considerable extent, the rays sed the Senate. The fifth was superseeded by all hope which broke in upon them after one offered by Mr. Clay The last resolution die fall elections. The complete discomfiture of Mr. Fictcher of Boston, and the deen disgrace, which he has brough n on himself, has, measurably, cohered ing in price. The Susquehanna, reported to sucable than the leading opposition memhave been explured by pirates, had arrived at bers. Tho only difference is that his Liverpool, without molestation. Jerome Bon- slanders upon the administration and the aparte is reported to have died at Milan. The party in power, were specific, while his name practised political associates, deal in vague, general and sweeping calumnies. Much good, I trast will grow out of the detection and conviction of this same Mr. Fetcher It will put the honext and moral port ons of the community on their guard-they will be slow in helieving the miserable fulminations of the opposition slang-whangers in Congress; and it should have the further effect of withdrawing many conscientious and up right men from the support of a party whose leaders, in order to obtain power discard trath, and resort to faisehood, slander and unworthy detraction.

The opposition have been equally un forhunate in their agitation of the exciing Abolition question. This subj an essential ingredient, and one of the distinctive haes of the pie-bald party who seek to overthrow the republican administration of Mr. Van Buren .- Even Mr. Clay is so well aware of this, that frontier is to the 5th inst. Mc Kenzie was ar- he is playing a deep game to render him self acceptable to these miserable fanatics. While professing to be opposed, he has thrown out encouraging words, calculated to induce the aboli ionists to per severe in their incendiary course. He refrained from attending the Convention | necount, the United States and not the of members from the slave holding States A whig letter writer noticed this fact, selves to flight, It is rather strange that and stated that many of the whigs who attended were much dissatisfied with Mr. Clay's course. This was true, and it was found necessary to publish an editorial in the Intelligencer, defending Mr. Clay from the suspicion of abolition

Mr. Webster has at length arrived and taken his seat in the Senate, having been detained, as his friends say, by a lumba go, produced probably by over straining himself while speaking ("nntil 4 o'clock in the morning") at the Bell festival in New York, Mr. Clay has made good use of Mr. W's. absence, and the "God like" man, I opine, will soon learn, that it is the present pleasure of "Harry of the waive his pretensions, or rather his aspi rations? He will not. He does not Great Fire at New Orleans .- A most destrue- however possess the moral courage o dot nnder Capt. Van Benthusen and Miles, tive fire broke out in New Orleans on the 8th on himself justice. I think his friends, will and the Indians. It terminated unsuc-

> election. The Whig politicians here ces upon that occasion. I think ne will likely prove to them a tromblesome cushas taken it toto his head that he was "born to be President." So far as principle is concerned, it is altogether imma-As to the success of any one or all combined dust is our of the question.

You will perceive that the Opposition are wasting the time of Congress in abstract discussions, upon a mation to refer keeping &c. of the Public maneys. They During the contest for Speaker, we believe questino, I believe will be settled and

the democratic ancubers, hence his opinious There is much conversation and some were doubted by some of the Whigs. It is not excitement here in reference to the civil from Materians, sailed probable they will now want forther evidence war in Canada. The course of the President is highly applauded by all parties.

From the Louisville Journal, of Satur-

day.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA – BLOODY WORK.

We copy the following from the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of Monday last .- We presume, that it may be relied un as substantially correct. It is what we have all along been auticipating. It the fury of chafed tigers. Daring an interval of apparent inactivity, the cloud has been silently gathering and redening over Florida, and we are not surprised that it has at last burst in a shower of

We learn by the steamboat Caroline, The Question-"Would the annexn. Capt. Jeffrey, from New York, via Tamtion of Texas to the United States con- pa Bay, that a severe enragement took duce to the interests of the former?" was place on the 25 h December at Kessidiscussed on Saturday evening last, by mee, on the edge of the Everglades, athe members of the Texas Philosophical bout 70 or 80 miles from Tampa Bay, Society, in this place, and decided in the between the United States forces under negative. We believe that nine tenths | Col. Taylor, consisting of the 1st Regi of the Texans, though they were in favor | ment of Infan'ry, the 4th Regiment 4th of January, 1838, the following resof annexation when they expected an a. uncer Cal. Foster, the 6th under Col. olutions offered by Mr. Smith were unaniverwhelming force of invaders, have not Thompson, and the Missouri Volunteers the least disposition now to sacrifice their under Gen. Gentry, and a large party of nationality and dear bought laurels, to the Indians. The action as most faribecome an insignificant and remote link ously contested from an hour, when the

tion-Free, Sovereign, and Independent this was one of the most disasterous batus to carry our arms to the shore of Cal. | souri Volunteers, L., Col. Thompson, and whereby a fund exceeding \$1000 Lt. Brooks, and Capt. Van Swearingen, was raised, are entitled to the gratifulthree commissioned officers of the Missouri Volunteers (names not callected,) and Seargent Major Slaback, are among the killed! The whole of "Company K" of the Infantry are said to have been killed, excent some seven or eight-making a total of 8 officers killed, and 140 rank and fi e killed and wounded. Of the Indians only eight were tound dead on the field, though it is said some fifty bodies had been dragged off. The troops succeeded in bringing away sixty pon

We understand that the troops had been in pursuit of the indians, and when they came up to the spot where they were concealed behind bushes and in Officers were elected for the current the tops of trees, they were received by | year. a valley from the savage, each shot killing or wonoding its man It is said that the Indians fought so desperately, that it was doubtful it one period al the engagement which party would be compelled to give way. The force of he Indians was variously estimated, and as they were in ambush, perhaps it would he impossible with any certainty to tell.

to be b. Alligator, and which the interpreter Abraham had seen, the latter gives it as his opinion that the Indians intended to war to the death.

A re-ort reached Tampa Bay on the Ist inst., that Brig Gen. Nelson, of the Georgia Volunteers, had an engagement on the 23th December, at the Suwannec River, but the result was not known It is said that Gen Notson's was shot

Forty pris ners arrived at Tampa Bay on the 1st, from Pinto Rapa. They will be sent to Fort Pike, which is a depot for, prisoners.

Since the above was in Type, we have seen a slip of the Mobile Curatacle of the same date, from which we copy the annexed paragraph. According to this necount, the United State; and not the Indians were compelled to betake them.

Indians were compelled to betake them. two accounts, both puporting to have heen derived from the same source, should be different:

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA. gence of a most disastrous battle between. the Indians and a detachment of United States troops. The action took place 70 miles from Thmpa, and our soldiers were completely ranged and cut to pieces-130 of the United States troops and 8 officers were killed. The Caroline brings no particu ars.

New Orleans slips of the 30th ult.

furnish the following information: FROM TEXAS .- By the last sailing steam packet Columbian, we have some late intelligence from Texas. A hattle had been fought near the head waters of the Trinity, between a party of rangers desperate reststance were compelled to Gen. Harrison is but little spoken of, retreat. A treaty of peace with the in connexion with the next Presidential Tonkewa Indians had been entered into by the Texian Government. To stregth-It would seem that Maj. Wolley's resolu- would be glad to dispense with his servi- en the navy Congress had passed an act for the purchase of the Steamer Pulaski. She carries twelve eighteen pounders tomer, as it is said that the old gentleman and will be a formidable addition to the maratime force of the infant Republic. The Houston Telegraph announces the leath of Lieut. A. II. Miles, formerly of terial what can lidate the Whigs run. Richmond, Va. The condition of the country is described to be prosperous and Houridang. -Baltimore American.

> From Matamores .- Advices from Mitamoras have reached us to the 19th the various portions of the President's linst. The reported invasion of Fexas Message to the usual committees. The was unfounded. An expedition consistaltessage to the prevent any deliging of one thousand soldiers had been nite action upon the subject of the safe sent against the Commanches, to punish them for their rabberies and protect the will, in the end he disappantel. This frontier settlements, which doubtless gave rise to the story of troops being sent against Texas. On the above date the schooner Cumauch, laden with \$150. He will do every proper not 10 prevent Liberty, her crew and passengers nothhe will do every proper and ing had been heard. It is the general impression that she is lost.—Ib.

Extract from the proceedings of the College of physicians and Surgeons of the city of Lexington held on 2d Janua.

rv 1838. Being advised, through the medium of the public prints of the death of our il-Instrious countryman, Dr. Physic of Philadelphia therefore, Resolved, That the College of Physicians & Surgeons, in the discharge of a duty they owe to departed worth; do express the high admiration and profound respect they entertain for the moral and professional excellencies of the late Dr. Physic, and their deep and unfeigned regret on the mournful occasion of his death; and tender, the tribute of sympathy, and sinrere condolence-to the friends and relative of the deceased.

S. THEOBOLD, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Ist Presbyterian Church of Lexington held at the Office of L. B, SMITH, Esq. on the mously adopted:

Resolved, That the Ladies who kind ly projected and actively superintended the recent Fairs in the City of Lexington, and the benevolent citizens who pa-We learn with the greatest pain, that tronized them for their generous and pions purpose of redeeming the 1st Presbyterian Church of our City from a heavy debt with which it is embarrassed, of the Trustees and members of said Church, and to the unqualified approhaion of an enlightened public for their mer itorions and successful efforts in so good

> Resolved, That Mr. L B. Smith he equested, as the organ of the Trustees, a give publicity to the foregoing resolution, in person and otherwise, and that he same be recorded in their Journal.

GEO ROBERTSON, Ch'm. Thos. Dolan, Clerk.

At the annual inceting of the UNION FIRE COMPANY, held at their room on Manday, Jan. 8, 1838, the following

J. KIRTLEY, Chairman. A. STEPHENS, Captain. J. Lockwood, Capt. of Hose.

JNO B. JOHNSON, Treasurer. W. W. GAUNT, Secretary & Visite. H. McCaoathy, A Moore, B. F Graves, R. Huston, -- Engineers.

J. Ashton, Z. Williams, J. W. Russell W. W. Whitney, G. L. Postlethwaite, J. From signs made in the sand, supposed | K. Graves, Aug. Hall -- Directors.

11. Magnire, G. Crutcher, J. Bayles, I'. H Hunt, C. Kensell H. W Hampton, Edwin Stephens, J. W. Kenly .- Hose Men.

J. Uttinger, G. W. Kidd .- Axe-men-Lexington, Jan. 18, 1838.

At the Annual meeting of the Lexington In ependent bire Company No. 1., held on Sa-

W CLOUD-Presi ent. L. Young-1st Engineer. H. SHAW-24

P. Bestor—3d
T. Dolan—Secretary. James Sparls-Tre isorer. Charles Young-Visitor. Charles Young—Visitor.
Messrs, W. II Rainey, J. Hamilton, W. F.
Tod, Joseph Milward, W. A Levy, J. Corn-wall, R. Monison, M. Gaugh, W. P. Hrowning, W. Wilson, D. A. Sayer, J. Robinson—Direc-

Mesers, C. W. Cloud, L. Yonog, H. Shaw IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

The steamhoat Caroline, Capt. Jelfrys arrived at this city yesterday, directly from Tampa Bay, and brings the intelligible of a most disastrous battle between the control of th

NOTICE.

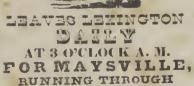
The members of the Thespian Society are requested to meet at the Theatre on Friday evening at 7 o'clock, to transact business of importance.

By order of the President.

MARRIED-On Tuesday evening, 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dillard, J. Howard Supperer, of Philadelphia, to Julia A., daughter of Jucob Hughes, Esq. of Fnyette county, Ky.

At Maj. A. Robinson's, in this county on the
11th inst by the Rev. Jacob F. Price, Doct. DAVID N. SHARP, of Shelbyville to Miss Pauli-Na W. doughter of Mr. Samuel Glass, Son., deceased, of Scott county,

U. S. MAIL. GOOD INTENTLINE,



IN 8 1-2 HOURS. FOR SEATS APPLY AT THEIR OFFICE OPPOSITE THE RAIL ROAD WAREHOUSE, OR AT KEISER'S HOTEL.

THE OFFOSITION GOOD INTENT LINE

LEAVES LEXINGTON Y RAIL ROAD to FRANKFORT, there onnecting with the Stages at 9 o'clock M., and arriving at Louisville at 5 P. M. This company is supplied with substantial Proy and Laucaster Coaches, excellent tentos, and careful sober drivers. All racing is expressly forbidden, and hagginge or parcels at the

sk of the owners thereof. Passengers will confer a favor on the prorictors of this Line, by reporting to the gent at Louisville or Maysville, the names of any drivers who may attempt to tace.
MeNAIR & WEAVER, Proprietors.

Lex. Jan. 18, 1838.-3-3t.

Literary Sale.

N Thursday Evening, Jnn. 25th, will be sold by Bradford & Gray, at the head of s Row, first door below the market, about 200 FILES OF NEWSPAPERS, being the exchange papers of the Kentucky Gazette, for the year 1837.

I'o the politician and the lover of Literature this will be a rich repust, as the papers filed are of every shade of politics, and many of them contain finely conecived and written Tales and

The object of filing those papers was, that they should be preserved for posterity; but they became so voluminous, that the owner could not find house room for them, hence the wish to distribute them among those who may

have such room. A List of a portion of them are inserted, and they will all be sold: Kentucky Gazette, Observer & Reporter, In telligencer, Spirit of the Lancet, Lex., Ky.

Argus, Commonwealth .- Frankfort, Ky. Eagle, Mointor, -- Maysville, Ky.

Visiter,—Paris, Ky.
Visiter,—Cynthiana, Ky.
Sentinel,—Georgetown, Ky.
N. Kentuckian & Journal,—Covington, Ky Chronicle,—Richmond, Ky.
Olive Branch & Republican,—Danville, Ky Advertiser, Journal, Gazette, Lauisville, Ky Star, - Elizabethtown, Ky.

Advertiser,—Russelville, Ky.
Evening Post, Times, Advocate & Journal,
Sunday News,—New York, N. Y.
American, Republican,—Baltimore, Md.
National Gazette, Peonsylvaniao, Ponlson's
Advertiser, Herald, Herald and Sentinel,—

Statesman, -- Boston, Mass. [The list is too loog for insertion, but the pagers are from every State and Territory in the

'Fu those who are preparing Scrap Books, here vill be a fine opportunity to furnish materials. For Sale-A first rate Buggy and barness Apply as above to BRADFORD & GRAY.
Jan 18, 1838.-3-2t.

CITY HOSPITAL & WORK HOUSE

FINANCES. The City of Lexington in account with the City

Hospital and Work House, from the first day

of January, 1837, to the first doy of January To Cash paid Thomas Huggins, for Groceries, Powder, Meal and Ba-

liggins & Cochran, for Dry Goods, . B. Johnson, for Cart Harness and Joseph George, for Cart repairs, . Randall & Co. for Groceries & D oud Magowan, for do Sindry persons, for Horse Feed, B G. Thomas, for B'acksmith work,

For Markoting and Flour, For Fire Wood to sundry persons, For Negro hire, Jacon & Konser, Keeper of Hospital & Work-house, Thomas Gibbons, for Shoes, 525 00 300 00 29 00 Satterwhite & Whitney, City Physi-

100 00 For Foundling child's expenses, Total amount of expenditures,

By Cash rec'd of City Carts, for haul-\$75 00 193 00 Of smidry persons, for Graves, Of do. do. for \$1000 delivered, 32 93? For \$1000 furnished Constitution \$1. 03 60

Received of sundry persons, for Rents of Houses on Hospital and Workhouse lot,
4394 stays handing by City Carts, at 29 50

420 loads of knoken rocks delivered, and on hand, at 80 cents, Cash, expended bereiofore, in keep-336 00 me Poor Persons in the County

Poor-house, Stock of Wood, Groceries, Hay and Com on hand, over and above that of last year. \$2428 183

Total amonot received,

JOHN HENRY.

Jan. 18, 1838.-3-1t.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, SS.

Messrs. William Kell, Thomas Kell, Nathan Kell, John Kell, Isaac Kell, John Hill, and Alseanda Hill, late Alseanda Kell, William Carriagton, Mary Blackburn—the unknown heirs of Timothy Carrington, and the unknown heirs of John Carrington, Asa Carrington and

TAKE notice that I will attend at my own Saturday the 17th day of February, 1838, for the purpose of taking the depositions of William Barrow and Abraham Barrow, and other -to be used and read as evidence, on the trial of a certain suit in chancery, now depending and undetermined in the Montgomery Circuit Conrt; wherem I am complainant and you de fendants, and shall adjourn from day to day, until the same shall be finished, at which time and place you cao attend. ENNIS COMBS.

Jan. 18, 1838.-3-4t.

CABINET MAKING. JOSEPH MILWARD,

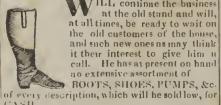
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry of the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main-Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where be will thankfully receive and execute all orders m bis line. Jan. 18, 1838 .- 3-tf.

CLOVER SEED:

100 BUSHELS just received from Ohio, and have made arrange ments for keeping a supply of the article during the season.

BEN. CRUTCHFIELD. Jan. 18, 1838.—3-3t.

S. B. Vanpelt



Jan. 4, 1838. - I-tf.

TO RENT. FIRST rate Business House on City Row Water street. For terms apply to D. MEGOWAN. Lev. Dec. 18th 1837-51-tf.

For Salc.



MIE Sulsecilor will sell the choice of two well proved JACKS; Also, a large young STAL. LION of good stock, 4 years old this Spring. The purchaser can have

time, giving good security for purchase money.
M. FLOURNEY. 7 miles north of Lexington. Jan. 11, 1838.—2-4t.

WANTED TO HIRE: GOOD SERVANT, that understands Cooking and Washing. One from the A Cooking and Washing. One from the nge of 35 to 40 years old would be preferred, and must be without children with her. For one of good character and qualifications a large

price will be given. Enquire of the editor of the lotelligeneer. Lex. Jan. 11, 1838.—2-4t.

NORTHERN HANK OF KENTUCKY)

LEXINGTON, JAN. 1, 1838. THE Directors have this day declared a dive idend, out of the profits of the llank, of thene, out of the profits of the flank, of four per ceot. for the last six months, on the capital stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders on the Books, in Kentneky, at the Bank in Lexington on demand, and to those on the Books at the Agencies in Philadelphia and New York an application there, on or after the 15th inst. the 15th inst

By order of the Board of Directors. M. T. SCOTT, Cashier. Jao. 4, 1838. -1-4t.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTICKY?

Lexesgron, Jan 2, 1838. ILIE Stockholders in this llank, are hereby notified that the ninth Instalment of Fi Dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on

And those Stockholders who are in default for Instalments, due, are informed that if payments of the same are not made before the 1st day of Feh. next, that steps will then be taken to foreit their Stock in the manner prescribed by

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

Jan. 4, 1838.- 1-tf.

FIRST RATE LAND FOR SALE. WILL sell a first rate TRACT OF LAND, lying about one mile west of Georgetown, Ky. oo the Frankfort road, and on the road from the Great Crossings to Lexiogton, without any road passing through it. I will sell either 230 Acres, or about 300 Acres, as may best sait the purchaser, and give immediate possessait the purchaser, sait the prochaser, and give immediate possession. Any person who wants a farm of this size, will be pleased with this tract, as it is as rich and beautiful as ony Land in Kentucky. I bave the oppin of a first rate farmer, that the open land will produce 75 bushels of Corn to the acre this year, it seasonable, it having been in rye and clover for several years. The woods are well set in Blue Grass, not the whole tract enclosed and divided unto to with a first rate fence just reset. The location of this farm is encosed and divided into of with a first rate fence just reset. The location of this farm is very advantageous, being within one mile of Georgetown, where there are two Colleges and two Female Academies, with a fit rate Turnpike road leading to it, that can be used by the owner of the farm without toll. It is well watowner of the larte without toll. It is well watered and well timbered. Many persons would be benefitted greatly by selling their own farms and buying this truct. For terms, apply to the undersigned, or to Dr. R. M. Ewiso, of Georgetown, Ky., who is authorized to contract for me, and who owns all over 230 acres.

\*Springland, on the Railroad. Jan. 4, 1833.
10 miles from Lexington, -1-tf.

MR. MAGUIRETS. Classical, Scientific and English SCHOOL.

WILL be continued for the next year at the Cross Roads twelve miles from Lex-ington and from Fankfort, and five miles Ver-Institution a solid and complete Education may be obtained by Male and Feorale Students, in the Classics, Sciences and a parental and delicate attention will be exercised towards those under his charge. References pro forma, are so ordinary and easily obtained, and many times, without substantial reputation to veil their ridicule, that I lione I shall be excused for giving none but my neigh-bors and patrons. Should, however, parents Batance in favor of the Institution, \$33 463
All of which, is respectfully submitted.

JAMES G. McKINNEY,

my self in give references as to my standing in society, conocctions and education, equal to

any in America.

My Terms are thirty dollars for n year of ten months making one term, without deduction for less time, to commence on the second day of January next, and end on the first of November, 1838. We can necomodute fifteen or twenty boarders pleasuotly and cheaply.

JOHN MAGUIRE. Dec. 26, 1837.-52-\$5.

\$20 REWARD.

UNAWAY from the Subscriber, in Nelson Co, Ky., near Bloomfield; n negro man named BOB. He is back; somewhat knock-kneed; five feet, ten inches high, or upwards; says he has a wife in Montgomery Co., living with one Dilbard Hazelrig; be wore away a suit of fino cloath clothes; carried a napsack when last seen, that was dowered red and yellow.

The above reward will be given if returned to me, or cooffned in jail so that I can get him, if takeo io this State; or \$50 if taken out of JOSEPH McCLASKEY.
Dec. 17, 1837.—52-3t\*

A BAY MARE. A BOUT 8 years old, about 15 hands high, a star in her forchead, with a side saddle

and old bridle, were left at my stable on the 23d December last. The owner is requested to

call for his propart y and pay charges.

JOHN BELL. Lex. Jan. 4, 1838.-1-3t.

> LEXINGTON, DEC. 1837. DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of CHINN & GAINES was this day mutually dissolved; it therefore becomes necessary for their books to be closed. B. Vanpelt

Will continue the business at the old stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the bouse, and such new ones as may think.

Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf. They would say to their friends whose accounts

Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

NOTICE.

IIAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chion & Guines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods,

Where I shalt continue the business. My slock heing well assorted. I jovite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the

T. N. GAINES. Jan. 4, 1837 .-- 1-1f.

GARDNER'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable Liniment. for the cure of Sprains, Brun s, Cuts or Wounds, Corks, Chafes or Gulls, Fign mit

Wounds, Corks, Chales or Gills, Then not to Eye, and every external compliant to which Horses are liable.

Also—For the Human Fleen, it excels in the cure of Burns or Scalds, Fresh Womens, Rhemmatic Pains, Swelling of the Grams of the Throat, in Cropp, Ague in the Face, Ringworms and Tetters, Prinful Things, &c.

It has also been recommended with signal success, by numbers of the most respectable Physicians in this city, for the Sore Throat attending Scarlet Fever, so prevalent the past winter.

CAUTION.

Persons wishing to purchase the article are particularly requested to call for it by its own name, "GARDNER'S VEGETABLE LINI-MENT," which will prevent the numerous frauds imposed upon them by substituting such names as "Gardner's Embiocition," "Gardner's Lotion," "Gardner's Nerve and Bire," innerts Lotion," "Gardner's Nerve and Bire," innerts with other cofficient of the case to a great extent. GLASCOE & HARRISON.

Sole propriet is and manufacturers, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Cincinn to Sale by all Druzgists and Traders in town and connections.

TESTIMONIALS. TESTIMONIALS.

NATCHITOCHES, Louisiana, June, 1836.

Messre. Glascoe & Harrison, Ci cinnata:
Gentlemen,—Having tried so to of your "Gardner's Liniment," (a few bottles of vorm my brother procured for me whit traveling,) and being auxious of having some contribution of the use of my fundy, Illerwith transmit you — dollars, and real si that you send me its amount in Liniment. Place have it put up compactly, and fawarded with all possible despatch, to Major h. G. De l'ussy, U.S. Army, care of Messrs. Cortes & La Place. Merchants, Natchitoches.

I find pleasure in stating that the a placetion of this Liniment on several occasions, until memory and the great despatch.

der ny-own eye, has satisfied me of it great value, aed shall have its use resimmended in the Army, and neighborhood generally. Your abediedt servit, LEWIS G. DE RUSSY, U.S. A.

LEWIS G. DE RUSSY, U.S. A.

DEAR Sin,—Permit me to so if these few times to you as an acknowled more of the good effects which I have experient of in the u.s. of Gardner's Liminent. As I also in this artist very highly, I am desirous that it should come more into use, and the pull habet rely much benefitted. If my certificant could in the lear induce any one to try it, I cheerfully handlift you, to make what use of it you pleas. In June hart, I went into the country with my fairfully to have during the summer country with my fairfully to have during the summer country. illy to five during the snumer of on. In clear-ing my garden from weeds, briors, &c., I got my hands very much scratched and poismed. my hands very much scratched and pois or laThey became greatly inflanced and swoll in; the
pain which I experienced was executiviting.—
My write tried every thing we could be a rot
that was likely to be of ne; but all was of in
avail, and I began to despair of laving turn
enred by any common process. WI say to
cident my horse was budly hart or the eye,
friend having seen him in this situation, to
me that he would care him in this situation, to
me that he would care him in this situation. cordingly used it, when it om had the desn effect. Having some left in the bottle, I though of trying it on my hards, which told, and to my astonishment and gratification, completed cared them by the use of another batted?? have also used it since in one instance for a sewhich I ever tried, for its quickness it taker II is out the fre and alleverting the prin. I also can recommend it by experience in the cure o. what is generally called the problem of the whole, I take pleasure in pionome is rit an invaluable argicle, and recommend every anily to keep a bottle which

Invaluable aripole, and recommend levery analytok a abottice had a bottice can be allowed by the part of the formatic feel of the forma

Yours respectfully,
G. W. DOXON.
HAM LTON, O., J. 108, 1811.
This certifies that I have for one year or used Gardner's Linime t, for the following such as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns as 1 so il rhenmatic pains, inflammation in the hunas or joints, also tetters multingworms. I have with great success used it on various kinds of some

AARON ROLLINS. A ARON ROLLINS,
CINCINATI, July 24th, 1834.

Sir,—It has been my lesire for all not to the make known to the public to squade its with which I have used Girlier's Vert. Liment; and pleased with the prosent of the try, I will testify that I have with interesting the formula and can safely promoduce it to be still for any sore, gallor clare, brushors result of any kirl, on make the rewhich has ever come within my keyone. which has ever come within my k ) o of I would not for any small consocration . e to do without it. I would recommend it every person or family to kee a bottle on land, that in case of Burus or Sills, or Wound, it could be applied immediately.

Yorsh Sectually,

GARRET DULHAGLY. James Gardner.

This certifies that I have will it about 1 months past used four bottles of Garmer's Vegetable Limment, and can say with ethics it in, that it far exceeds any thing that I have ever tried in healing any kind of sores in horses. My long experience in the Livery Stalde husiness has afforded an opportunity of fi. ding out many valuable remedies, I it I am withing here to acknowledge that the Vegetable Li in int cknowledge that the Vegetable lain at gual toes run of the relation far abeal of any thing in the care of horse dan, who is capable of dan every its rutar flesh which I have ever discovered.

S. LIPPENCOTT.

S. LIPPLINCOPT.

I hereby certify, that for three years part, I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, with perfect snecess in the numerous gases which may avoidably will happen in an extensive Livery Strole business—such as kicks, cuts, galls or chafes, scratches, sprains, film in the eye, callons or hunches consed by harness or saddle.

In my opinion it exceeds all other remedy sever invented, as an externed application for horse flesh, and I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as an invaluable article, and on, he to be probable, and done in a tyle unferred to purpose the sad type wish, and it will to be probable, and done in a tyle unferred to purpose the sad to be probable, and done in a tyle unferred to purpose the sad to be probable, and done in a tyle unferred to purpose the sad to be probable, and the sad to purpose the sad to be probable, and the sad to purpose the sad to be probable, and the sad to purpose the sad to be probable to the sad to be sad to be

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e me atel, ni nablet ns.
JOHN CANDY.
L zi et n. Nev. 1, 1837-16-tf

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Grow Cary, Oyears Plenning county, Ky.

Grand Chry, Clycars Flening county, Ky.

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1 Mr. Ye roman, Cythin a.

Mr. Wibs Lee, Bricken chuty, Synas,

Jas. Miller's block boy, Nictobas chuty.

Calch Read a. Mason county.

Jath Jacobs, Syras, Maysville, Ky.

Jas. I low Csyras, Pomoiz county.

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Le ton November 13, 1537, +45-tf

HORACL T. DIVICK.

NAT BUSINES.

WM. AD

CINCINNITI, J113 3 (1, 1-3). This may certify, that we have used Gard-

WM WINTERS, JOSEPH BATES, O'LN HAGG, GOO, SHELLY. Lexit gt in Dec. 27, 1-31. 52-0.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between S. & J. D. SWIFT, was dissolved

Les., De . 1, 1137.-1 - r

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NOTICE.

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GROCTRIES, Will continue for Greary Bomes at the etr, where I will bir y to mre in min's used, wit GOOD PAPGAIN soon like y to hard to meno cultural Nov. 18, 15 i. -17-tt.

FEMALE EDUCATION

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An Accademy for the Education OFY J' L TES. EEKINGTOF FLATE

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M Roll J. C.

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I of tRITURE and CLAIS, I ave

flesh, and I can cheerful a polication for horse flesh, and I can cheerful y recommend atto the public as an invaluable attice, and one, but to be used by every Livery Stable Keeper.

ARTHUR MARTIN.

DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I is not your livery. Both of the property of the proper

OREAR & BLRKLEY,

ndn to care, a cord bar to render enti-

Nov. 22, 1 7.—17-2m

Let re eive., Lt PIN'S TAINCH, and N'T GOODE-NAP MURINOUS new tall PROSES GATTER BOOTS.

O. M. SES GATTER BOOTS.

O. & B

CM. LLCH ROTECC

AS in wellis O. t. Mai street, 1 at 1 midney to Ner this I ray Street and tearly opposite the Courthouse. His resilence striat Breman's Treen. Lexington, Oct. 6, 1837.—41-14t

NOTICE.

FORE out of the riler's been fri day the literation dark BAY LOR'S even years old not enough tall to use high remether select stocallines by the most select sele P. Coms Combrable.

C O'TE, JALSTI TR'S, AND (ASSINETTS!
LARGE and septrior a sollment, for sale at the model need, by
J. CHEW & CO.
No. 52, Machle Front.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, TURF REGISTER,

York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.
J. . . TRUMBULL, J. . . TRUMBULL, Agent for Lexington, Fayere Co ept. 15, 1-36--55-if.

Fast Received,

AND FOR SALE LOW: PLOODGOOD'S FLIXIR; Female Cordial of He lib; Sequinc's Accoustic Drops, an infallible r WIAT the undersided las, and an effectively cure the Herria, Reclassor what is common bly cut of

American Hygeian Pille; Prentiss' Pile Omtment; Rowant's Tonic Mixture, for Fever an

Tries 's Sarsaparella; Norve and Bone Lanament;

Riemantic Syrup.

ALSO—A large supply of FAMILY MEDICINES, at the Druc Store of

SAMUEL C. TROTTER,

Cheanside, Ley., Ky. Cheapside, Lev., Ky. Oct. 19, 1837.—12-3m.

KENTUCKYSTEAM HAT FACTORY,

Corn r of Main & M in cross street

WILLIAM F. TOD. CCL. OR O BAIS & T 10,



True Cerin I of in HATTERS TUR CERINMINGS. He hapes by deof the many FACILIT US he is an MANU-FAC FAING to an ATTICLE type resold but spring, is not well broke, but has which in point of COLOUR, DURABILITY, be on rode; me mest on more or rack when rade at 1 STYLE, will compare vith any. JUST RECEIVED.

ions, for 1837,

of Gentle nens' Hats, which he thinks cannot fil to ple se thos

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R. Hissipply of ROCKCASTLE MILL STONES is k kept not as usual. Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—41-tf

WILLIAM NEAL & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking-Glasses. O. 7 N 1 Destroct Philady in back of Cherc ants' Hotel-cerete lexels ive to the him inces.

Con y slove a strate sugal continuanulae-

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JOHN R. (LEARY. Lex., Nov. 2, 1-37.—41-4 n.

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HAVE RE. OVED THEIR STOCK OF has remy vel to Dr Cerm Il's dissabile laser in vel to Dr Cerm Il's dissabile la laser in vel to Dr

BOTANIC MEDICINES, All of which to warrant of en ine. Diaphore one collist per pound. He makes and keeps of stratty of hand, Auto-to-hills or Profigure for — of the alle traces discovered to the strategy of the strain of the collision of the strain of the strai

He'-Ag int for, and some head, Dr. How-and's form to say to set Betting Medicine. All i, Dr. M. L. Lewis Charles in a linear of,

IULY & JONES. Researations, CORNER OF MAIN AND LIMIST TO TREETS,

LEXINGTON, KY. HAVE just received from Philadelphia, A VERY SPLENI ID ASSORTMENT OF

COUDS

Suitable for Gentlemens'

wear: CUCH as Parc, Black, I n, threen, and but no ther colored (1) TIN; also, Waterpre (Cleths, (1 new a t.c.) for Over

conting. A of a very of the a arthroad of CAS IMCIDS of IAV. (NOS. BOSTON WRAPPERS, SILL - III (NOS. BILATS) LAMBS'-WOOL A DETERMINED HALF HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, S'SPLND-

55th Notice!

see this, to be included to the subscribers are respectfully but earnestly solicited to cal include their accounts and notes. We mean those that are due.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

Lexington, June 10,1837-24-tf.

VALUABLE AND PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

UPERIOR to any other preparation of the hine testine and as a remedy in all Scrofnlon, Rhennett and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S BLIXER OF HEALTH: A specific in Dyspensia and all disorders of the digestive organ, and a careral restorance in weak and ciribitated labitated by previous disease of the specific in a bowers.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT; An inv bubble reme by for Sprains, Bruise Fresh Cuts. &c.

MONTAGIES BALM;
A cure for the Toot' Ache, and a preventative t decay in the teeth.
A upply of the above mentioned Medicines

kept always out all all or all by S. C. TRUTTER. At his PineSlor, therpade, Lex., Ky. And at the Dr. Street Gro. W. Norros Main street. An art 3, 1537 -31-tf.

Ta. CROSS

PAVING 1 xm nerty settled himself in Lexin ton, offers his process and Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on North-Street, opposite the Conthouse, wext door to Gen. Combit offers, and 19, 1-37, 22-46 july 19, 1-37, 22-tf

. STRAY HORS . OT away from Dickey and West's Status in Land

ton, en Tribey, the 8th of l.t. Rusty Black Horse.

All and a prince is not well broke, but has been rule.

Lexin .cc., Dec. 12, 1835-2-16

4 ye reold last spring, is not well broke, but has head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white nork recolbeted. He looks cuite The Fall and Winder Fash- tolland slin, but I think is not over 15 hand high

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between Lexing ton an imphouse, on the Rillional, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 research and pay all reasonable that is fir used livery at the Stage Stabos in Lexington, or at my hare.

Oct. 4, 1837.—1) tf

LAW NOTICE.

Jass nine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by Annow K. Wooller, Esq who will close my engagements in those courts. My cases in the Favette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner Henur Humphers. L. q. and by Annow K. Woolley and Madison C. Jounson, Esq. in those in which they were not engaged arries in e.

DANL MAYER

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EDUCATION.

A Boarding School,

Rooms of east space to space t making consider ble additions to the lone of which he expects to reside, so as to be able to offer comfortable accommodate us to stu THE PROPRIES OF Common late is to study and the study of ate appl' ation to said Eastin, or the Subscrib-er at his see it residence, near Mountsterling,

Montgomery county.
THOMAS M. HART.
N wember 10, 1837.—16-3m



MER. RICE RESON, TEACHER OF DA. CING, &c., &c. SIDENCE Northwest side of Limestone abuse Smort street—ACADEMY at BRENNAN'S HOTH 1. t n, Oct. 26, 1837.-43-tf

TORRIT, MIE I ARGO THREE STORY HOUSE, on the quile, administrator Mr. Flemings. Apply to JOHN NORTON. Lexin tov, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-tf

BLUE LICK WATER. PRISH supply of Blue Lick Water wild be recived this day, by
D. BRADFORD,
7th Sept. 1837.



JAREZ BEACH.

This Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fit COACHEUS, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHUS and BUGGHES, all of the first quality, manufacture at New-Ark, New-Jersey,

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836 -- 55--tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company

CAPITAL, 300.000 Dollars!



FINIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Box no, and their Cangols against the Damages of inland or liver Navigation; and PROPE TY of every description, against the particol the sen

perils of the sen.

(This Company will also INSURE LIVES, frome or more years, or farlife! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advan age to call."

The following are the officers chosen by the

tockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President. JOHN W. HUS WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS,

Directors. THO. C. O'REAR, LEOND. WHEELER

Thomas P. Hart, Surveyor. REMOVAL.

CARINET MAKING. THE abscriber respectfully informs his o d Dwell of House to the stend

| Comers, and the public generally, that he has net moved us CABINET SHOP and Dwell of House to the stend formerly occupied by J. J.
| Sherilly to Main Sucet. mmetatly constetle la nic Hall, where

all arthesia in of the rescan be lead on short notice as a street ins. He invites all wishing to purels a result upon him. ANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS

RECHARD A. BUCKNIR, JR. GEORGE R. M'KEL, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

Li Miscros ky.

Li Miscros ky.

Solution in the Courts of rd; also in the Federal Court and Wood-ord; also in the Federal Court and Court of A peals at Figure ort Orie — pper's reet, 31 doorfrom Feazer's

Lexis ton, June 9th, 1837- 25-tf.

FAITHLYG.

Fig. 8 and the profit generally, that they from sai the profit generally, that they have purch sed the well known establishment, famer y being a to Mr. Wm. Rockolill, and are now proving to forman all articles in their me, no a rest returned. The PLOI GH MAKING Busines will be commed in all its orangles, to a good association of the latest into the late WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY,

BRO NAVG & HEADLEY. St. O. M. G. M. We wish to emp by a first rate Pleugh St. cker, or Wag in Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also-2 of 3 Apprentices in the S int shop, of the critable parentage, advisor a come will recumined at B. M. Lex Sc. 7.—53-41

The Feather Renovator, S now prepared for executing all orders. It it is put up a the Frame H use on Main Cross Street wext door to Mr. Schooler's Bake

Beds will be received, Renovated and relurned the same day. By the process used in this MACHINE, old

By the process used in this MACHINE, old and worn out Beds are claused and sifted of the dirt and duct, and the Frathers are rid of the odrous and bad smell which they have account a sed frem longuar, and restored to their original elecutions and electricity. New Feathers are readly un royed by heing cleansed of dust and animal oil of which all Feathers partake. By this process all nother, or other insects are cestroyed.

Those who delight in comfortable sleeping, are invited to card and witness the operation.

CALER BROWN

CALEB BROWN. Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837- -39---

which will be sold on the lowest ferms.

Any person willing a Carriage of any description, can 'r giving an order, have the same forwarded from the man facturers at New Ark, free

Cha lered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

